

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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No. 30



Two Significant Letters



We have recently come into possession of two letters of significance to the organized workers. These letters were sent out by two associations of employers, the one the California Metal Trades Association and the other the Better America Federation.

The first letter, that of the Metal Trades Association, is dated May 13th, and contains this paragraph, which may be of interest to the organizations of labor. It says: "The withdrawal of Machinists' Union No. 68 from the Labor Council is in line with the activities of its leaders since their election in 1918 or 1919, and clearly demonstrates the frame of mind of that group of agitators whose belief in direct action, Sovietism, Debism, violence and unreasoning autocracy, forced this Association to sever all relations with organized labor. The desires and intentions of these leaders and the radical minority who support their dictation is very apparent to any thinking, informed man, but what cannot be understood is the blind following of the inherently decent Americans who allow their leaders to force them repeatedly into such untenable and unfortunate action."

It may be said without fear of contradiction that there are not half a dozen labor organizations in San Francisco that the radicals could control if the members would only attend meetings, but many conservatives stay away and allow the radicals to occupy the saddle.

The other letter is one sent out by the Better America Federation to its members and is dated August 12th. It says:

"A report from one of our under-cover operatives in Oakland. It is worth reading. 'In spite of all efforts against a general tie-up locally, we are now confronted with an ugly situation. The radicals and reds are in the saddle. Weeks of effort to keep the union men in line and prevent a general strike has been unsuccessful. . . . In the present acute situation in the Bay District I cannot forget your warning in the Weekly Newsletter of last fall cautioning employers against a determined drive upon the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. in an endeavor to establish the open shop. You stated at that time the radicals were boring from within and if the employers used force from without it would mean the crumbling of organized labor and the grabbing of power by the radicals. Your warning has not been heeded around the Bay district, consequently we are face to face with your prophecy. Organized labor is breaking under internecine strife and if it has not been irretrievably wrecked they will have one desperate battle to hold even a part of their unions together. The radicals who have been boring from within are supreme in the councils of the general strikers. They have one by one dragged the unions away from their elected heads in the face of revocation of charter by local and international union officials. In all my experience of over ten years among laboring men I have never found this element in such an ugly mood as we have on our hands locally.'"

The report, of course, is rather extravagant in its conclusions, but it shows clearly that detectives are to be found in almost every union, and these fellows always line up with the radicals, because if they did not they would not be able

to earn their pay from the employers who hire them. It is clear, therefore, that when you hear a radical shouting for all kinds of crazy action you can never be sure whether he is really a radical or a detective, and generally the more intelligent radical agitator is a detective. The detective agencies do not hire fools. They employ the most intelligent crooks they can find, so beware of the fellow who is always advocating all sorts of doctrines that are out of harmony with the principles of the trade union movement.

CLERKS WIN FIGHT.

The Civil Service Commission has approved Postmaster General Hays' reinstatement of ten officers of the Chicago Post Office Clerks' Union who were dismissed from the service during the Burleson reign.

This union was active in the fight of the post office clerks for wage adjustments. Their officials were charged with being responsible for placing advertisements in Chicago newspapers and for the solicitation of funds for publicity purposes.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks took up the cause of the victimized workers with Postmaster General Hays. That official ordered an investigation and two inspectors reported that a gross injustice had been done. Mr. Hays ordered the clerks reinstated and the Civil Service Commission, following the law in such cases, has approved the order.

The cases against the Chicago clerks were handled by First Assistant Postmaster General Koons, who preferred the charges and gave the order of dismissal. When the clerks appealed from that decision Mr. Koons was the judge.

He laid great stress on the statements made by the union in the daily press and officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks offered to pay \$1000 to any worthy charity Mr. Koons named if he could prove to a jury, selected by himself, that any of these statements were either false or misleading, as he charged. He did not accept the challenge.

CARMEN'S BALL.

To raise money with which to carry on its relief work among sick and injured members, the San Francisco Municipal Carmen's Union will give a carnival and ball in Scottish Rite Auditorium on the night of October 15.

Many of the most prominent men and women in San Francisco are sponsoring the affair, which is an annual event.

Through a popularity contest the committee on arrangements will select the most popular woman in San Francisco to preside over the carnival and ball.

On the committee on arrangements are: Bernard J. Doyle, J. D. Sullivan, William Corcoran, J. McDonald, D. J. Curry, Ralph McDonald, J. R. Durkin, W. J. McLaughlin, D. Boland, M. F. Crann, J. Daley, M. Foley, George Whitley, W. L. Jackson, C. R. Keane, J. B. Lawless, A. Randolph, H. J. Patterson, J. G. Shannon, W. J. Norton, Joseph Murphy, J. C. Bresnahan, L. E. Burch, G. P. Combs, D. Hanley, John Shea, I. Armstrong, James Flynn, C. J. O'Brien, Con Ring, H. J. Schinkel.

UNIONISTS START BUILDING CO.

In a letter to President Gompers, chairman of the American Federation of Labor Bureau of Information and Publicity, James G. Henley, editor of the Jackson (Mich.) Square Deal, tells how trade unionists in that city blocked building loan associations that refused to loan money to wage earners for building purposes "until wages had come down."

The Home Owners' Loan Association, chartered by the State, with \$50,000 capitalization and officered by union men, is the result, says the Michigan labor editor, who adds that nearly all the stock is sold and that increased capitalization will be necessary.

"The purpose of the association is to loan money to its members to build homes. The shares are for \$100, and you pay 25 cents per week per share. The association loans up to two-thirds of the value of the property. This association was the result of four loan associations refusing to loan money to build homes 'until wages had come down.' At the same time it is said that over \$300,000 of the funds of the associations were used to build store and factory buildings. The members of organized labor did not relish having their money used for the purpose of lowering wages. It was surprising how many members of organized labor had a 'nest egg' that they wished to leave with the new loan association. Their money draws about 6 per cent and a large number took their savings out of the banks and put it where it could not be used against them."

OIL WORKERS' SCALE DRAFTED.

The initial draft of a new wage agreement for the oil workers employed by the Shell Oil Company was made Wednesday at a meeting of executives of the oil company, those of the Oil Workers' District Council and representatives of the Federal Mediation Board.

Walter Yarrow of the District Council of Oil Workers, now in the city attending the conference on wage adjustment, received word from Bakersfield and Taft that the men in the Oil Workers' Unions of those cities are determined to strike on the oil companies refusing to arbitrate. A parade was held in Bakersfield Tuesday, headed by "Dad" Whittskin, an 84-year-old oil worker, armed with an American flag. It was a "strike" parade.

Provisions are being made to carry out the strike in the oil fields unless negotiations for a settlement are in progress by September 1.

REACH AGREEMENT.

The culinary workers in first-class cafes and cash houses have reached an agreement with employers in this line. The arrangement provides for a reduction of 7½ per cent instead of 10 per cent for cooks as asked for by the employers, and 8½ per cent for waiters instead of the 15 per cent asked for by the employers, but does not apply to those casually employed, these workers to receive the present wage scale. The bakers and musicians have reached an agreement similar to that of the cooks in these houses.

You cannot reform the physical conditions of being by means solely intellectual any more than you can appease hunger by reading a menu.

NOLAN ANSWERS.

August 19, 1921.

Mr. Edward H. F. Wolter, P. O. Box 475, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir: Your letter of August 4th at hand.

In reply will say that I am very much surprised that a man with your experience in Hawaii should take the position of 100 per cent Americanism and then in the same breath favor the admission of Chinese coolies into the Territory on the theory that they would Americanize the Islands.

Let me suggest this to you and others who seem to have been stampeded into line behind the planters' propaganda. Ask them to show their good intentions by discharging the Japanese, who are holding responsible mechanical positions and other positions of trust on the Islands in connection with industrial and commercial activities and employ in their stead white men and native citizen labor. This will be the first step toward Americanizing the Hawaiian Islands. I would then be glad to assist in getting the right sort of European labor as well as to encourage the migration of families of agricultural laborers from the Philippines and Porto Rico. Let the planters take some of the tremendous profits they have made in recent years from sugar and pineapple and pay decent wages to the right sort of agriculturalists and we will then have made the right move toward real Americanization in the Hawaiian Islands.

This scheme for the admission of Chinese coolies was going on during the time that I resided in the Islands in 1904 and they have been keeping up the propaganda ever since. This time, however, they have thrown a tremendous sum of money into the movement, which is evidenced by their establishment of a propaganda bureau in Honolulu, all the expenses of which are paid by either the planters or the Territorial Government. I am a true friend of the Hawaiian people and it is in their interest as well as in the interest of the principle of the Asiatic exclusion that I am going to fight to the last ditch to prevent the introduction of Chinese coolies in bond in the Territory of Hawaii.

The planters and their commission did not come into court with clean hands regarding the Hawaiian situation. They are responsible for the introduction of the Japs and for the consequences incident to their practical control of the plantation labor situation. Whenever they begin to make an honest attempt to Americanize the Hawaiian Islands they will find me ready and willing to assist.

Very truly yours,

JOHN I. NOLAN.

WHO GETS SHOE PROFITS?

"The hide of one animal will make the upper part of 42 pairs of shoes, and the entire hide is now selling at \$4.20," said Congressman Towner, of Iowa, in a speech in the House last week.

THE ORPHEUM.

Marion Morgan Dancers, probably the best known aesthetic dance organization on the stage today, head next week's Orpheum bill with a program entirely new. Dancers under Marion Morgan's guidance have appeared for several years in vaudeville and the offerings have attained the highest pinnacle of Terpsichorean excellence.

All the Morgan girls are Californians, as Miss Morgan constantly has maintained her studio on the Pacific Coast and has chosen her dancers from among those she has personally trained.

This season the turn offers a series of selected dance numbers instead of a completed pantomimic play as was done by Miss Morgan several seasons ago. The program includes: "Impressionistic," "American Indian," "Oriental," "The Gypsies," "Greek."

Among the graceful Californians are Josephine Head, Jean Head, Adele Kellogg, Florence Lewis, Louise Riley, Esther Somers, Ruth Southgate and Dorothy Woods.

"The Honeymoon," a brilliant skit, is to be interpreted by William L. Gibson and Regina Connelli, two players of wide reputations for the pleasant bits they have at different times brought to the Orpheum.

Ford and Cunningham are to present a characteristic vaudeville act.

Artie Mehlinger and George W. Meyer will call their vaudeville offering "A Musical Melange." The material is pleasing by its method of rendition. George W. Meyer, composer of "My Mother's Rosary," "Robinson Crusoe," "Homeward Bound," "Iowa," "For Me and My Gal," "Let's All Be Americans Now," and dozens of other songs, lends interest as well as musical skill.

Also on the bill will be William H. Crane and Company, Carson and Willard, Scanlon-Denno Brothers and Scanlon, and Four Lamy Brothers, all playing their final local engagements.

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS FAIL.

The seizure of Italian factories by communists proved "a flash in the pan" when the government refused to use repressive measures against them, said Tommaso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate in a speech at Williams College.

The action of the communists, a few months ago, the Italian statesman said, created the impression that Italy was on the verge of a revolution and strong demand was made for repression. If this were done, he said, there is no doubt that Italy's loss of foreign markets would not have been so great.

"On the other hand, it should be remembered that from the day the workers occupied the factories they found themselves obliged to realize the impossibility of their taking over their entire administrative control. From that time communism, as the recent elections have proved, lost ground daily among the great mass of the people."

The speaker said that with the subsiding of violence the Italian parliament "is preparing to tackle these grave problems."

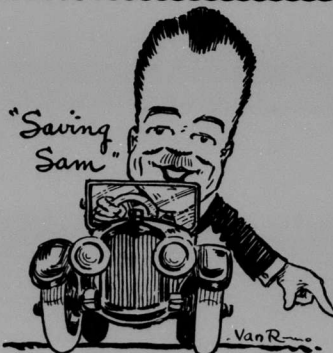
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EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The International Emigration Commission, composed of representatives of fifteen nations, which has been in session in Geneva, Switzerland, has adjourned after adopting a number of important resolutions, according to a cable received by Ernest Greenwood, American representative of the International Labor Office.

The most important of these resolutions, from an American viewpoint, is one which recommends the institution of a thorough examination of emigrants at the port of embarkation. This might well be accepted as a first step toward the only apparent solution of certain problems connected with the administration of American immigration laws.

It has long been recognized by immigration authorities that the only way to eliminate the hardship involved in tens of thousands of cases caused by rigid enforcement of the exclusion clauses of the law, is inspection at the source. In a majority of the cases, the immigrant applies for admission to the United States after 97 per cent of his journey has been completed. The first experience of himself and his family with the United States Immigration Service is at the end of the journey, in stead of at the beginning. The family may have sold all its possessions and cut loose from all its ties in the old country. Its return to Europe is frequently only a return to a life of repressive and intolerable poverty. It has literally nothing to which to return.

In 1920 the Secretary of Labor made the following recommendation to the President and future Congress of the United States:

"Adjustments in co-operation with other governments whereby intending emigrants from countries across the seas may apply for admission to this country before breaking up their foreign homes, and upon such application may secure the same benefits of adjudication by immigration officials, certificates by public health officials and appeals to the final authority, that are now available to them only upon arrival at our ports. A model method is in operation between this country and Canada under which no intending immigrant from Canada need break up his Canadian home until his case has been decided in his favor by the final American authority."

In the same way, the Commissioner General of Immigration, in his report for 1919-1920, states:

"Provision should be made for the exercise of authority to be vested in the Department of State and the Department of Labor so that the enforcement of the immigration laws might be secured at the source of much of the then expected increase in immigration, this not only to meet the necessity to safeguard our country from the entrance of dangerous elements but to save from the hardships of an ocean voyage inadmissible applicants who would find on arrival at our seaports that they must return to their former homes."

Examination of emigrants at the port of embarkation by no means solves this administrative problem completely, but it is a step forward. Most of the immigrants come from interior cities and have already broken up their homes and disposed of their possessions before reaching the port of embarkation. It does, however, adopt the so-called principle of "inspection abroad." The final solution lies in the establishment of some system of inspection in the principal centers of countries of emigration.

Among other resolutions adopted were (1) supervision over all kinds of agents interested in promoting emigration and the abolition of all emigration propaganda based on false information; (2) supervision and control, by competent authorities, of the recruiting of workmen in foreign countries, confining such recruiting to agencies authorized by the State; (3) safeguarding the state of the labor market of countries of emigration and immigration; (4) contracts containing

clauses for the deduction of traveling expenses from the wages of the immigrant, shall be declared null and void by competent authorities of countries of emigration, where such clauses are not in accord with existing legislation.

The Commission also decided to propose the insertion of the question of protection of immigrant women and children in the agenda of the International Labor Conference of 1922. It also declared itself in favor of studying the question of supervision of hygiene on board ship.

The complete text of the cable, which was signed by M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office, follows:

"Commission on Emigration adopted resolution recommending supervision of emigration agencies and urging abolition of emigration propaganda based on false information. Also, resolutions calling for supervision and control by competent authorities of collective engagement of workmen in foreign countries, confining all such engagements to agencies authorized by the State. Consultation with employers and workers' organizations concerned. Safeguarding state of labor market in countries of emigration and immigration. Observance in countries of immigration of contract signed before emigration, except where contract clauses would be contrary to public order. Resolutions adopted that contracts containing clauses for deduction of traveling expenses from salary of the emigrant should be declared null and void by competent authorities of countries of emigration where such clauses are not in accordance with legislation of countries. Decided to propose insertion of question of protection of emigrant women and children in agenda of conference for 1922. Resolution recommending institution of thorough examination of emigrants in port of embarkation as well as principal place called at. Commission declared itself in favor of studying hygiene of emigrant on board ship. Representatives of several important American philanthropic associations followed regularly discussion of committee. Commission closed August 10th."

WIN STRIKE.

New York, August 9, 1921.

We are very much pleased to inform members of organized labor that the strike of our members in Racine, Wisconsin, against the Alshuler Manufacturing Company has been settled.

The management of this firm declared for a non-union shop and their employees immediately went on strike and continued out for a period of four months. The strike was finally settled with the firm signing a new agreement with the local union affiliated to the United Garment Workers of America. All the non-union employees were discharged and our members were taken back in a body.

We are pleased to say that the factory is now operating under union conditions, and all our members are employed. All the firm's garments are made under union conditions and bear the label of the United Garment Workers of America.

We, therefore, trust that members of organized labor will inform their dealers and friends that the Charles Alshuler Manufacturing Company is again fair to organized labor.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
B. A. LARGER, General Secretary,
United Garment Workers of America.

TEAMSTERS CHECK CUTS.

More than 2000 teamsters employed by the United States Trucking Corporation of New York City checked a wage reduction that, if successful, would spread throughout the city. The corporation demanded that rates be reduced \$4 a week. After a few hours' strike the corporation agreed to accept the old scale.

BLANTON IS SLIPPING.

Bleating Blanton is "discovered" in the national capital and can no longer be "played up" on the first page of the public press. Last week he declared that the Government took over the railroads, not to win the war, but because the Government feared the railroad employees would strike and tie up transportation from coast to coast. "If you passed my bill to stop strikes by law, we would not have to take over the roads," shrieked Blanton. And the newspaper correspondents cruelly ignored the Texan's bombast.

Blanton is aware he is slipping, for he blamed the International Typographical Union. He said there are but "14 newspapers in the United States" who would dare offend this union. There was a time when this was considered "hot stuff" but now the men in the press gallery yawn.

Blanton's policy is to remain silent when big business or influential persons are involved and to rave for "the people" on minor matters or where he can aim a blow at organized labor. He applied his system in a discussion in the House on a bill to appropriate \$48,000,000 to the Shipping Board. For an entire day the House discussed mismanagement and waste by the board. Blanton took no part in the discussion, nor expressed an opinion in any form. Later, when the House considered a \$2000 item relating to contested elections Blanton howled for economy and made vigorous protest against "the wasteful expenditure of the people's money."

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WE ALLOW \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMPIONS.

William F. Humphrey, president of the Olympic Club, declares that San Francisco's outdoor lures makes it a vast athletic arena the year round, producing more champions in all fields of sport than any other community in the United States.

In an interesting report he has prepared for publication, Humphrey tells about the blue-ribbons captured by the Champion City's athletes, the field and track stars of California and Stanford universities, and the men of the Northern California cities that extend in a hundred-mile circle around the Golden Gate.

"Whether it be in field sports, track racing, swimming, cross-country hikes or long distance races, San Francisco and California have produced the most notable champions in all of them," he writes.

"Let us go into the recorded files of sports to invest this statement with its proper authority.

"We can point with pardonable pride to the record of G. L. Horine, whose high jump of 6 feet 7½ inches stood as the world's record until it was replaced by the higher one of Dr. E. J. Beeson of 7½ inches—another Californian—and this still stands as the world's record.

"Ralph Rose, sturdy San Franciscan, three times beat the world's records, most of them his own, in putting the heavy shot.

"No one has yet beaten J. H. Norton's record at the 440 yard hurdles, and that of George Parker at 220 yards still remains unbeaten. Our C. F. Hunter holds the American record for 3 miles.

"No one has yet been able to dispute the invincibility of Norman Ross as the world's greatest swimmer from 220 yards to 4 miles; of Clarence Pinkston as the world's greatest fancy diver.

"The swimmers of the Olympic Club of San Francisco held the nation's championship for water polo until it was wrested from them by one point at Chicago this year by reason of a crippled team, which was compelled to play in unfamiliar waters after a long trip across the continent.

"Who will venture to dispute the San Francisco-produced achievements of Maurice McLoughlin and William Johnston at tennis, of Adolph Strecker on the rifle range, of W. D. Mansfield at fly casting?

"San Francisco, thanks to the attention always paid to the encouragement of clean boxing by the Olympic Club, has held four championship records in James J. Corbett, who won the world's heavyweight championship from the supposedly undefeatable John L. Sullivan in 1886; in George Green, who was long the welter-weight champion; in Willie Ritchie, light-weight, and in Abe Attel, featherweight champions.

"This year the University of California won the American inter-collegiate championship at Cambridge with a total of 27½ points, a margin of half a point over the total piled up by Harvard. It was a victory all the more distinctive because of its very closeness. Dartmouth finished third with 20 points.

In baseball San Francisco has produced many national luminaries. Among them may be mentioned George Kelly of the New York National League, who ran the prodigious Babe Ruth a race for home run honors early this season; Harry Heilman, leading right-handed hitter of the American League; Sam Bohne, for whom the Cincinnati Club paid the highest price ever handed over for a minor league player; Walter Reuther, World Series idol of 1919; Harry Hooper, one of the greatest outfielders in the game, and Walter Mills, whose pitching was the deciding factor in Cleveland's drive for the pennant last year.

"Baseball is played the year round in San Francisco, there being several winter leagues in the city.

"At the Pacific Athletic Association's field day

on the University of California oval last week the Olympic Club team won this invitational meet by a ten-point margin over the New York Athletic Club. The Olympic athletes gathered 49 points, the New York Athletic Club, 39, the Chicago Athletic Association 33, and the Illinois Athletic Club 20. Competing also in this meet were athletes from the Boston Athletic Club, Harvard University, the University of Pittsburg, Missouri Athletic Club and other organizations."

RAILROAD GIVEN TIME.

The United States Railroad Labor Board has granted the Pennsylvania Railroad 15 days' extension to arrange conferences with duly authorized representatives of the company's employees. The board's official statement says:

"At the request of Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the United States Railroad Labor Board has extended the time provided in decision No. 216, 15 days from August 10th. Decision 216 directed that conferences be held between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the duly authorized representatives of System Federation No. 90, railway employees department, and the duly authorized representatives of any other organization of 100 or more unorganized employees for the purpose of preparing a ballot and holding an election to decide what representatives are desired by a majority of the employees in their dealings with the company regarding rules."

The Railroad Labor Board previously ruled that the railroad's company "union" did not represent these employees. The board vetoed the company's plan to treat only with employees of the company. The board said the railroad officials have no more right to take this position than the men would have to dictate to stockholders who should represent them.

WAITERS WIN OLD CONTRACT.

Cooks and waiters of Rochester, N. Y., have renewed their old contract, despite efforts of anti-unionists to cut wages and working conditions.

A Kansas law is to the effect that when two trains meet at a crossing "each must stop, whistle and wait till the other gets by."

WOMEN ORGANIZE.

A women's division of the label section of the San Francisco Labor Council was organized at a mass meeting in the Labor Temple on Tuesday night. Mrs. John Coakley was elected temporary president of the organization, which will meet the first Wednesday night of each month in the Labor Temple.

The new organization will make an investigation of wages and working conditions maintaining in the stores of San Francisco and will also ascertain the attitude of employers toward organized labor. This information will be used in an effort to get the women of San Francisco to patronize only such firms as pay a living wage and maintain good working conditions and are not opposed to their employees being members of a labor organization.

Any woman in sympathy with the principles of the trade union movement is eligible to membership in the new organization, information concerning which may be had from Miss Sarah Hagan, assistant secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets; telephone Market 56.

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"KELLY"

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RAILROAD SCHEMING.

By Charles M. Kelley.

"This bill was not prepared by any Senator. It is not the expression of a popular demand. It is not the expression of the will of the Senate. It was brought here by parties outside."

Thus spoke Senator Stanley of Kentucky when the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was railroading through a bill that places a half billion dollars of the public funds at the disposal of the railroad managers and, perhaps, opens up a way whereby they can come back again and again for additional millions, until the total subsidy will be so large that the imagination is staggered by the mere contemplation of it.

Senator Stanley was indignant because the committee had heard hand-picked advocates of the subsidy and then absolutely refused to hear any person in rebuttal of their testimony. Representatives of the public, of the farmers, railroad workers and shippers were denied an opportunity to tell what they thought of this measure. Former Railroad Director William G. McAdoo and Former Director Walker D. Hines, who know more of government operation than any other two persons, had offered to come before the committee and tell it what they thought should be done with the railroad problem. The committee curtly declined to receive them.

Having built up a case upon the testimony of special pleaders for the railroad interests, the committee, always subservient to the railroad lobby, turned the doors against all other sections of the public and proceeded to O. K. the most monstrous suggestion that has yet emanated from a quarter that knows no law save the will of the speculators and financiers who are forcing the public to make good the inadequacies of private operation of transportation.

It developed during the discussion of the subsidy bill that its loosely drawn provisions will make it possible for the railroads to secure more than the original \$500,000,000. It was stated by opponents that the War Finance Committee, behind which this raid is masked, can, if it sees fit, accord relief up to the full limit of its resources, which are in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000,000. Having been written by railroad attorneys, it is just such a measure as they would like to see enacted, for it will settle for some years to come all questions of finance. The railroads can continue to waste their substance, neglect the public interest, engage in riotous grafts and manipulations, and when their treasuries run low they can tap Uncle Sam's for as much as they may need for the time being.

Yet, shameless as is this bill, it seems assured of safe passage through Congress. The administration is thoroughly committed to it and is annoyed because Congress has dared to mildly suggest that it should have a vacation before it takes it up for final consideration. The advisors of the President have denounced as "demagogues" the small handful of men who are still loyal to the public welfare and insist that public funds should not be so generously distributed until the matter has been fully looked into.

The railroad lobby and those controlled by it don't want any discussion of this measure, because it cannot withstand scrutiny. The plan is to get it through with before the people awaken to its true import. They know that sooner or later they must face a storm, but they want to face it after the railroads have got everything they have had the nerve to demand.

Senator Reed stated the case clearly when he said the government was to give the railroads ten years' time on what they owe it and, there being a mutual indebtedness, instead of setting off one debt against the other and paying the balance, the government pays its side of the account and gives the railways time on their side of the account.

But there is something more remarkable in the proposal than appears in Senator Reed's

statement. The railroads owe the government \$763,000,000 for additions and betterments made during federal control. In addition, the government holds equipment trust certificates of the railroads amounting to nearly \$400,000,000 for expenditures in the purchase of cars and locomotives. The railroads also owe the government more than \$200,000,000 for loans and advances made to them out of the revolving fund of \$300,000,000 created by the Cummins-Esch bill.

Over and above all this, the railroads are demanding more than \$1,500,000,000, in addition to \$3,662,431,051 already paid out of the treasury in satisfaction of a bogus claim for under maintenance during Federal operation.

Only a very simple minded soul will for one brief moment believe that the railroads will not get all they are asking. Congress will see to that. We have, in very truth, railroad operation of the government. The banking outfit has the high sign on the administration and Congress is only too ready to do its bidding.

Foolishly, of course, some sincere lawmakers believe that by giving the railroads money they are solving the railroad problem, which continues to be the most vexing question before the government. The railroad pleaders have said that they lack funds, and that when they are supplied everything will go along smoothly and everybody will be happy and prosperous. There are more astute Senators and Representatives who hold no such illusion. They know that money is not the salve that will heal the transportation sore. They have voted billions of dollars and still the malady exists. After each new raid upon the treasury the railroads suffer relapses that carry them nearer final dissolution.

Henry Ford recently stated that giving the railroads a billion dollars would simply be to make the situation a billion dollars worse. The manufacturer speaks out of an abundant experience. The railroads, he charges, have always considered the financial side to the neglect of the transportation and that in their present onslaught upon the government they are following the old system. Not money, but public service, Ford contends, is the solution, but he will be unable to convince any number of lawmakers that this is a fact. They follow the easy course of voting large appropriations to the railroads and then devote the remainder of their time wondering why the old machine, with so much greasing, refuses to work.

It becomes increasingly patent to many observers of the railroad difficulty that the only way out is for the government to take over the roads and establish them on a basis of public service. The profit element must be removed entirely, for it is incompatible with that "more, better and cheaper" transportation that is the essence of the grants under which they are operating.

Congress has taken the viewpoint that the

railroads should be operated so as to yield to the stockholders a safe and sure return on investment. It has failed, however, to so safeguard the public interest as to make the earning of this return contingent upon wise and efficient management. There are, it is true, some verbal mumery in the transportation act about efficiency, but it is ineffectual in securing results, for there is no kick behind it. Practically the only mandatory provision in that wonderfully conceived law is that which compels the Interstate Commerce Commission to so regulate rates that dividends may be earned. All else is pure balderdash, written largely by the railroad lobbyists to obscure the real objects of the law.

And the Interstate Commerce Commission has literally accepted its responsibility. It has refused permission to one railroad to reduce its rates, because that, it holds, would react to the disadvantage of the other roads. It is, in other words, protecting the financial interest of the carriers while completely overlooking the interest of the public. How much longer the people are going to tolerate this impossible situation depends upon the amount of patience the people have in reserve. They have been standing for a great deal from this quarter, and they may as well prepare themselves for a few more shocks. The administration is definitely committed to the Wall Street program, Congress is prepared to go along the full distance, and the public may be damned for all anybody in authority, save a few loyal defenders, will do for them.

The prediction has been made that the administration will be compelled to swallow its "Less government in business" nonsense and get down to cases on this important question. The public cannot permanently be let out of the equation. Winter comes apace, and with it increased demand for transportation, and when the railroads cannot deliver, what is Congress then going to do?

Perhaps it will give a few more hundreds of millions, and perhaps it will do what must eventually be done, in any event—take the railroads, send the incompetent managers far to the rear, put some loyal, competent men on the job and, as rapidly as possible, retrieve the errors and crimes of the existing management and make the railroads a serviceable agency of the national welfare.

Reading that adding twenty-five members to the House of Representatives, as proposed, will cost the country \$500,000 a year, Uncle Silas is certain to remark "Taint wu'th it!"—Boston Globe.

Any industrial problem can be settled satisfactorily when both employers and employees, with due regard for the general welfare, meet with a friendly determination to do the fair thing. Sincere effort must be made to promote and maintain harmonious relations in industry.



It will pay you to ask merchants for Boss of the Road Overalls, workshirts and other Neustadter products.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1921.

In an editorial dealing with motherhood a local daily paper says: "Perhaps, when the social consciousness comes to the point where it can appreciate a world conducted like an orchestra, where some must play the violins and some blow on horns and some beat drums, we shall get away from a blind adherence to the idea that all women were meant to be mothers, and the world will be richer for the escape from an unreasonable tradition." Has not nature recognized that all women were not meant to be mothers and provided therefor by an inexorable law which makes it impossible for some of them to become mothers? If this is so what is to be gained by erecting artificial barriers?

The labor organization that temporizes with the red is lost. That is a fact that has been demonstrated times without number in every labor movement in the world, yet there are those who believe it is necessary to be somewhat passive and tolerant toward them by allowing them to inaugurate some of their crazy policies and try them out. Every time that has been tried harm has inevitably resulted to the cause of the workers. It neither satisfies the red nor pleases the sensible member and always engenders ill-feeling and discord. The successful way of dealing with both the conscientious dreamer and the down-right rascal and faker is to answer logically every proposition they put forward and expose them to the gaze of everyone who believes in honesty, fair dealing and sanity.

For some time we have noticed that the Sacramento Tribune, official publication of the labor movement in that city, has been growing redder each week. A radical had succeeded in being selected as editor, and while tame at first, he gradually turned loose to such an extent that he had to be removed from the position. It is a common practice for these disruptionists to sneak into such positions in order to be able to spread the propaganda of Bolshevism, and it is surprising that they are so frequently able to deceive the workers as to their real purpose. The last issue of the Sacramento Tribune shows that the red bird has been removed as editor and that the paper proposes to be in the future what it is intended to be, a labor paper. There are a few other official publications in the State of California masquerading as labor papers which need the same kind of housecleaning, and the sooner the job is done the better for the organized workers.

On The Mourners' Bench

When the Builders' Exchange and the Building Trades Council became involved in a controversy last May the Chamber of Commerce dipped its fingers into the affair and indulged in its usual silly boasting and bombastic publicity to such an extent that it succeeded in attracting the attention and enlisting the aid of some of the city's retail merchants in a fight on all organized labor. In carrying their program to the merchants the Chamber of Commerce representatives made it clear that it was the intention to inaugurate the so-called American Plan in every line of industry in the city, and to this end a large fund was to be collected to carry on the battle. Some of the merchants who have never had any real friendliness toward the workers, but who were fearful to let their feelings become public property, were secretly overjoyed with the prospect of crushing the organized workers and establishing the open shop. The poor little fellows, of course, are so destitute of mentality as to be unable to analyze any situation whatever and could not, therefore, be expected to understand just what that condition of affairs would mean to them. Neither could they be expected to see what the immediate results would be upon the entire business community. With characteristic blindness, therefore, they plunged in rough shod where angels would fear to tread even lightly, and it is only now that they are becoming aware of the fact that their money had been devoted to cutting their own business throats. The names of some of the concerns which have contributed toward the fund to destroy the organizations of the workers are already in the possession of the officers of unions and others will be later on, so that there will be a day of reckoning for them, and it will not be a glee-provoking affair either. In fact some of them are already feeling the effects of their conduct in spite of the fact that the workers have as yet done practically nothing toward revealing them to the public gaze.

Unfortunately, however, in the course of the struggle as it has gone on from one phase to another some merchants who are not unfriendly to the labor movement have been forced to bear a part of the brunt of the wild fight to crush the workers. That is, their business has been greatly curtailed owing to the inability of the workers locked out, as well as those thrown out of employment because of the lockout, to purchase in the usual manner. This stagnation has reached into every channel of every line of commerce and industry in the city, banks, insurance companies, brokers, wholesale and retail merchants, all have suffered losses that can never be fully recovered as a direct consequence of the madness exhibited by those directing the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce in the controversy.

And as a final proposition all of this trouble will prove to have been fruitless. Even if the enemies of labor were to succeed temporarily in defeating the unions, is there any sane man who contemplates that the unions will remain defeated? Surely not. That has not been the habit of labor. Always it comes back, and comes back in time stronger than ever. In very truth such a fight as has been carried on in this city against the unions always acts as a stimulant to the workers. They need such opposition to keep them alert to their own interests, and just as certainly as daylight follows darkness the after-effects of the present fight will be helpful rather than harmful to organized labor of San Francisco.

As was expected by all thoughtful persons, both inside and outside the labor movement, some of the would-be labor crushers are now on the mourners' bench and bemoaning the great loss of business they have suffered as a consequence of the fight. Many of them were simple enough to believe that they would be able to stand on one side and watch the battle without any injury to themselves, but the hour of awakening has arrived and they are now a sorry lot as they view the results of their crazy action. They were not practical enough to understand that in every fight even the victor must emerge with some scars and bruises. They know it now, and are sending up a piteous wail.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

A Polish mathematician, living in Berkeley, Korzybski, has evolved a new conception of civilized humanity, which upsets the Darwinian theory of man descending from a common ancestor with the monkey. He thinks that animals, including monkeys, are but space-binders, third dimension beings, while humans are fourth dimension creatures, or time-binders, a la Einstein and his theory of relativity. A logical extension of the theory demands a still higher developed being in animate existence, and we think such a being, possessing the attributes of the fifth dimension, will be found in the spell-binder, who, by his eloquence and flow of imagination, is able to transplant, in the twinkling of an eye, an audience of thousands into the land of dreams and perpetual bliss. Well done, Korzybski, we humbly suggest the canonization of thy name amongst the spell-binders on Guerrero Street.

It is reported that several building trades unions are refusing to permit their members to work on fair jobs, where the employer grants all the conditions demanded. Such a policy is destructive of collective bargaining, the only means whereby the labor movement has been able to progress up to the present moment. The result of such policy will be to drive every fair employer, whether he likes it or not, into the combination of the unfair employers. Never before in this city has such a policy been enunciated or practiced. The slightest amount of thinking should speedily convince the members of such unions that this policy was originated within the brains of the union-wreckers, and if they will use their powers of observation they may be able to locate the "under-cover" men, who are employed by their enemies to destroy their organizations by the adoption of such destructive tactics. Nothing but evil can come from the enforcement of this policy. It will fail as miserably as the general strike has failed to enlist sympathy and support for the building trades mechanics. It is high time that the building trades unions return to sanity in their methods and at least do business with those who are willing to do business with them.

There has gone forth a ukase from the soviet on Guerrero Street that Police Judge McAtee shall be recalled, and the obeisant proletariat is scurrying around for signatures to the petition, forgetting all about the general strike and the plan for getting the boys out of the trenches before Christmas. The offense committed by the police judge is that he has told a lot of truth about the Cartwright Act, that it isn't worth much more than one-half of one per cent when it comes to prosecuting anybody for conspiracy in restraint of trade. The recallers are in this dilemma: if the judge is right, why should he be punished? And, if the judge is wrong, why don't they wait and let the district attorney make good on his promise to prove it before a higher court or in a different proceeding? Those of us who have lived in California for the last twelve years know full well that the Cartwright Act was a great legal joke, and that the devil himself, confessing error, couldn't be convicted under it. The law was excommunicated and condemned by its father as being the one unpardonable sin of his life, and those who are most eager at the present time to enforce it may be very glad that it may not be cast around their own neck.

WIT AT RANDOM

Salesman—Aother advantage of this machine, madam, is that it is fool proof.

Sweet Thing (placidly)—No doubt, to the ordinary kind. But you don't know my husband.—Tit-Bits.

A small boy had been vaccinated. The doctor was preparing to bandage his arm.

"Put it on the other arm," said the boy.

"Don't be absurd," said the doctor, "the bandage is to protect the sore places. It won't get knocked about by the other boys you see."

"Put it on the other arm," said the boy, more earnestly. "You don't know the fellows at our school."

Judge—Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar before?

Witness—Yes, your Honor, that's where I met him.—Burr.

"Why do you turn out for every road hog that comes along?" said the missus, rather crossly. "The right of way is ours, isn't it?"

"Oh, undoubtedly!" answered he, calmly. "As for our turning out, the reason is plainly suggested in this epitaph which appeared in a newspaper recently:

"Here lies the body of William Jay,
Who died maintaining his right of way;
He was right, dead right, as he sped along,
But he's just as dead as if he'd been wrong."
—Boston Transcript.

The stingiest man was scoring a hired man for his extravagance in wanting to carry a lantern when going to call on his best girl.

"The idea!" he scoffed. "When I was courtin' I never carried no lantern; I went in the dark."

The hired man proceeded to fill the lantern. "Yes," he said sadly, "and look what you got."

Two Florida darkies were watching a balloon ascension. The younger darkey looked up at the big bag in amazement and then said:

"I wonder what keep that ba-loon up in the air that-a-way?"

"Well," replied the older darkey, "it is caused by various causes. Sometimes it is caused by one cause, and then again sometimes it is caused by another cause."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Bobby was playing with his mother's opera glasses, and happening to look at her through the big end he exclaimed: "Oh, mamma! You are so far away you look like a distant relative!"

"Who is that poor fellow with the guards watching him?" asked the visitor to the penitentiary.

"Oh, he's a desperate criminal," replied the warden. "He is doing twenty years. He wrecked a train."

"And who is that trusty who seems to have so many privileges?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, he's a financier," replied the warden. "He's doing two years. He wrecked a railroad."

Motorist (after hitting pedestrian)—You were trying to cross the middle of the block.

Pedestrian—What difference does it make? If I cross at the corner you will knock me into the middle of the block, and we might just as well begin there.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Do you believe in heredity, Newpop?"

"I certainly do. Why, for instance, is my six-months-old always trying to get his toes in his mouth if it isn't because of his dad's constant struggle to make both ends meet?"—Boston Transcript.

MISCELLANEOUS

SLANDER PART OF SPY'S WORK.

The Cigarmakers' Journal reproduces a photographic report furnished a detective agency by one Billow, who was the leading figure in the disruption several months ago of Cigarmakers' Union No. 527, in Chicago, and the leader in an attempt to form the Amalgamated Cigar and Tobacco Workers' Union. A portion of Billow's report to the detective agency follows:

"I am trying to cause a split between Local 527 and the other locals, as per your instructions to me. It is coming very slowly, but I will be successful in the end in bringing about the split.

"You may instruct your clients (employers) not to settle the strike under any considerations. If the clients hold out for a few weeks more, the strike will be broken to the clients' satisfaction.

"If Albert Lingenfelder could be discredited in the union, among the rank, file and leaders, that alone would cause a split, and he would be blamed for the union activities in the strike.

"Max Lurye is not taking any active part at this time, as I have succeeded in discrediting him before the members, as per your instructions.

"I cannot make daily reports, as I am always busy with the strike committee and the executive board, Local 527.

"The committee of three, whose names I have mentioned in my previous reports, are the most active, and if Lingenfelder can be discredited some way, this committee will be disbanded."

President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union reminds trade unionists that Billow was a leader in the attempt, several years ago, to organize I. W. W. unions in the cigar-making industry.

CLEANUP DRIVE PROGRESSES.

The progress of the Cleanup Drive to bring government aid to disabled veterans is meeting with varied success along its itinerary.

As previously announced in these columns, it is necessary for veterans to secure medical examinations from local examiners as well as preparing their own affidavits supported by affidavits of former buddies or employers or physicians who have examined or treated them since the date of their discharge, in advance of the arrival of the squad.

To fail to do so, means that the work can only be begun but not completed during the visit of the squad.

Applications should be made at once to Major Louis T. Grant, District Manager, War Risk Bureau, No. 240 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, for transportation to and from the nearest point which the squad visits to the residence of the applicant. A medical examination is not necessary before applying for transportation.

State plainly, name, address, former rank and name of organization. Describe in simple language the nature of disability on which claim for compensation, training or hospitalization is based. State over what stage line or railroad you wish to travel. Also when you will visit squad. If government forms cannot be supplied to you by local American Legion or Red Cross, ask for blanks when you write for transportation. Write at once.

Now is the time to help the disabled help themselves by securing the assistance which has been provided for them by the government which they have preserved.

If you know of a disabled service man in your vicinity, go to him at once or report his address to the nearest American Legion Post or Red Cross Chapter. Do it today.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The attendance at the August meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union was not what it should have been. Beauty of the day probably was responsible for the large number of absentees. It isn't the desire of the writer of "Topics" to criticize members who yield to the lure of the parks, beaches, baseball fields, golf links, etc., on such a typical California day as last Sunday happened to be, but when the practice becomes a habit, especially during a period of stressful industrial conditions as is now being experienced, perhaps at least a mild rebuke for the plainly apparent lack of interest in and keenest desire for the welfare of the union would not be wholly unwarranted. The members present were well rewarded for their loyalty and what may have been considered by some a sacrifice of the two and a half golden hours devoted to the business of the union. Dr. Solomon Blum of the Economics Department of the University of California addressed the meeting. Dr. Blum, collaborating with Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto and Miss Schleef of the University is planning the compilation of an exhaustive family budget and is seeking the co-operation of San Francisco Typographical Union in the preparation of this study, which would, upon completion, be of immense value, not only to the University and the State of California, but to typographical and other trade unions, especially during wage negotiations, and more especially if it were found necessary to resort to arbitration to settle a wage controversy. It is the plan of these eminent authorities on economics to have representatives from the Department of Economics of the University visit the homes of members of the union for the purpose of gathering data relative to income, cost of living, etc. When this information is obtained it will be returned to the heads of the department, who will give it thorough study, mold it into form and ultimately publish the most accurate data available on this subject which has become so vital to the working people. Absolutely no publicity will be given those assisting the university people in this highly necessary work, and, while it may be necessary to ask what may seem to be some rather pertinent questions, there positively will be no probing into private family affairs. The remarks of Dr. Blum were heartily received, and, judging from the applause given him at the close of his twenty-minute talk, he will receive the earnest co-operation of all the members and their families, which is essential to insure the success of this big undertaking of the Economics Department of the University. The union authorized its officers to assist Dr. Blum and his colleagues in every way possible.

The membership statement made by the secretary showed the largest enrollment in the history of the organization, 1309 composing the roster.

Incidentally, it may be well to make the suggestion here that this number is much greater than is needed to produce the present volume of printing being done in San Francisco, and that printers contemplating coming here with the expectation of making a living at the trade would better remain away. The work isn't here, brothers, that's all. 'Nuf sed!

Propositions for membership from Crombe de lun Brun, Louis Orloff and Walter P. Valiant were read to the union and referred to the committee on membership. Messrs. R. W. Brashear, C. M. Hicks and E. B. Busaith (journeymen) and H. B. Jones, L. V. Newton and A. J. Vonderheide (apprentices) were initiated, instructed by the president and welcomed into the union by the membership.

The union ordered payment of the second quarterly per capita tax to the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference, and, on recommendation of the executive committee, deferred action on the call of the Allied Printing Trades Joint Closer Affiliation Committee for July per capita. A communication from International Secretary Hays, giving in minute detail the tactics of advocates of the American plan and non-union shop was read to the meeting, and on his recommendation, an energetic committee was appointed whose duty it will be to exercise every legitimate and honorable means to checkmate the activity of these gentlemen. The committee is composed of members of the executive, scale and label committees of the union and delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

The Label Committee of the Allied Printing Trades of Buffalo, N. Y., sent in a communication asking the union's assistance in a nationwide protest to the management of the Woolworth stores regarding the absence of the label on their printing. The printing of the Woolworth stores is being done by a buffalo firm which formerly was entitled to the use of the label, but which is now opposing the establishment of the forty-four-hour week. You have the power to impress the Woolworth people with the advisability of placing the union label on their printed matter. Exercise it! To whom do the Woolworth stores sell the bulk of their wares? To the working people, of course. And to what organizations do millions of working people belong? Trade unions? Surely. And what is one of the principal preachments of trade unions? To always demand the union label, card and button. Let this "sink in": If trade unionists could be made to realize the strength of their purchasing power, a union card would be found in the pocket of every member of every chamber of commerce, merchants and manufacturers' association, industrial relations association, etc. And Binghamton Typographical Union No. 232, which has been on strike against the plants of the Morning Sun and Binghamton Press since March 8, informs us that the owner of the Morning Sun is George F. Johnson of the Endicott-Johnson Company, shoe manufacturers, and that the proprietor of the

Granat Bros.

The Treasure House of the Mission.

2248 Mission St.

Bet. 18th and 19th

Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-
modeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

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A CONDITIONER

EAT IT THREE TIMES A DAY

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Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They can not start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label

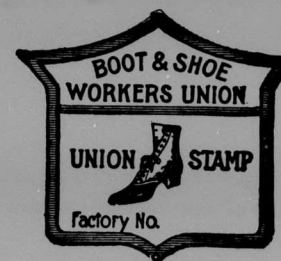


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

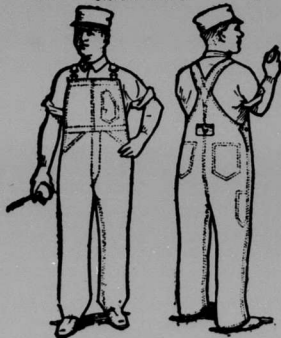
Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President/
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

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UNION MADE



Can't Bust 'Em Jumper-
alls, in extra heavy blue
denim or khaki; all sizes,
34 to 48. Only.....\$2.98

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter
Overalls—Made of heavy
white duck with patent
nail pouch. Pair.....\$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra
Heavy Black Overalls,
with or without bib. Only,
per pair.....\$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks'
and Bakers' Hickory
Pants, pair.....\$1.25

Can't Bust 'Em Painters'
White Bib Overalls and
Jumpers — Special this
week, per suit.....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White
Waist Overalls. Per
pair.....\$1.25

"Argonaut" Union Made
Extra Heavy Khaki Out-
ing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50
value. Special.....\$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki
Flannel Shirts; all sizes;
military collar. Special
.....\$4.75

"Argonaut" White Soi-
sette Shirts — Made of
registered soisette and
all silk stitched. Regular
\$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

Extra Heavy Hickory
Shirts—Made with double
yoke. Special.....89c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust
'Em Corduroy Pants —
Every stitch guaranteed
.....\$4.00

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut
Play Suits for Boys—in
blue denim or khaki.95c

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GOOD GOODS CHEAP

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2247 Mission St.

Binghamton Press is Willis Sharpe Kilmer, manufacturer of the proprietary medicine, "Swamp Root." These two men, according to John H. Walker, secretary of No. 232, are among Binghamton's chief champions of the "American plan" or "open shop," and their publishing plants have been placed on the non-union list by the Central Labor Union of Binghamton. "Swamp Root," says the circular letter from the Binghamton union, "has been declared without curative values by leading authorities," and adds: "For the protection of your health, consult some reliable physician in preference to using 'Swamp Root.'" The shoes manufactured by the Endicott-Johnson Company do not bear the union label, and it is up to all trade unionists, especially members of the Typographical Union, whom Mr. Johnson is fighting with all his physical and financial strength, to remember this whenever they think of buying a pair of shoes for themselves or members of their families. Again, always keep in mind the union label, card and button when making a purchase, no matter how small, and witness the vanishing of all labor trouble if this principle is strictly adhered to. And here's another suggestion that may help in dissipating your present anxiety: Ask your grocer, butcher, baker, clothier, tobacconist, coal man, shoe dealer, etc., if he has contributed to the Industrial Relations Association's fund to foist the American plan or open shop upon this community, and if he has, discontinue your patronage at once! Do it now—before it's too late!

Charles Marion Hecker, former president of Salt Lake Typographical Union and at one time an assemblyman in the Utah Legislature, is among the recent arrivals in San Francisco. He deposited his card last Tuesday and is "showing up" on the Examiner.

According to telegraphic information from Tuolumne, B. M. Frederick, an old and well-known printer, has struck a rich vein of gold on his Jendee claim on the main Tuolumne River. Experts who have examined the mine say undoubtedly it is a continuation of the old Mohican mine, which was a large producer in years gone by. Mr. Frederick is a member in good standing of the Typographical Union and has a host of friends in this city, all of whom are congratulating him on his good fortune.

The regular monthly meeting of the membership committee of the union will be held in the usual place Thursday, September 1, at 8 o'clock p. m.

John R. Gibson of the state printing office is enjoying the novelty of a vacation at the expense of the state. He is spending a portion of his rest period in San Francisco.

"Jack" Ullrich of the Lane & Stapleton Chapel is on duty again at his accustomed place after a fine outing in Northern California. He says he left so few in the streams of that portion of the state that he doesn't consider them worth going after. He said he landed all kinds—rainbow, steelhead, speckled, etc.

Information regarding the whereabouts of Miss Maggie Smith, who was a compositor on the Morning Call thirty-five years ago, would be greatly appreciated by Mr. J. P. Eagan, a cousin of Miss Smith. Mr. Eagan is in San Francisco, en route to South America. He will take passage on the Ecuador the 15th of next month, and is anxious to meet Miss Smith before his departure. If the desired information is left at the office of the union it will be transmitted to Mr. Eagan immediately upon its receipt.

There are many trade unionists who are thoughtless in their every-day life. They are keen and alert in matters directly affecting their wages, but they are indifferent in matters more directly concerning the wages of fellow workers in other trades. This should not be.

ACKNOWLEDGE PEON CHARGE.

Hawaiian sugar planters, trying to get Congress to legalize peonage on their plantations, have been beaten to a degree sufficient to secure from them the admission that H. J. resolution 171, their own resolution, would establish peonage.

This admission came in the form of suggestions from the commission sent to Washington by the Hawaiian territorial government for a substitute resolution.

Appearing before the House Immigration Committee, Harry Irwin, counsel for the Hawaiian commission, pleaded to have the present resolution so amended as to prohibit peonage. His suggestion was that provision be made that Chinese coolies, when admitted, be admitted with the proviso that they be confined to agricultural work, with deportation as the alternative.

In answer to questions from members of the committee, Judge Irwin suggested that Chinese register at the time of admission and be required to re-register at specified times.

He admitted that the adoption of Resolution 171 would repeal all present immigration laws as far as these applied to Hawaii, including the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Contract Labor Exclusion Act. He frankly admitted that the term "otherwise inadmissible" as used in the resolution means Chinese coolies.

He stated that in past experiences with that class of labor he found that the Chinese government required the knowledge of the conditions under which its nationals are to be employed before consent is given for their emigration. Congressman Raker of the committee said that such knowledge on the part of a foreign government indicated not only a contract with the employers that limited freedom of action of the workers, but also illegal relationship between potential employers and a foreign government.

Chairman Dillingham, of the Hawaiian commission, suggested in a prepared brief that there need be no peonage or serfdom, but that each coolie be required to secure the signature of his employer to the effect that he was steadily employed as an agricultural laborer, with deportation as the alternative for the lack of such a signed declaration.

American Federation of Labor representatives, closely watching all sessions of the immigration committee, protested that this provision in itself meant "absolute bondage."

Following these hearings Chairman Johnson of the House Immigration Committee offered for consideration a tentative substitute resolution, which he said had been prepared by Judge Irwin. Labor's representatives, after studying this proposed substitute for H. J. R. 171, declare that it carefully preserved all the objectionable features of the now discredited Resolution No. 171.

The resolution provides that there shall be no restriction of movement on the part of imported coolies except "within the class or classes of labor as to which the emergency has been found to exist."

But above all, it is pointed out by the labor representatives, the resolution still opens the door for the importation of Chinese coolies, and that is regarded as the basic issue in the whole controversy.

In effect, it is pointed out, what the sugar representatives now propose is peonage covered with deceptive language and the destruction of the Chinese Exclusion Act exactly as provided for in the original resolution, which, it is emphasized by labor, is still before the House Committee with a favorable report.

Opponents of child labor laws are blind to everything but low production costs. Though the coming generation be stunted, they would rescue the constitution from those who would put children in school.

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Bowns to bring the matter up on the floor of the two councils.

Moved and seconded that the Section will hold a special meeting next Tuesday, August 23d, Secretary to notify all delegates to be present.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10:35 to meet at a special called meeting on August 23d.

"Wake up and demand the union label, card and button." "Watch the Bulletin Board in the lobby of the Council."

Faternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces an examination for the position of assistant supervisor in physical education with the State Board of Education. The salary range is from \$2700 to \$3000 a year.

Candidates will not be assembled for this examination, but may take it wherever they reside. The questions will be mailed from Sacramento so as to reach candidates on or about September 30, 1921.

The duties of the position are:

1. To interpret the state law on physical education and to lecture to and advise school officials and teachers on matters of physical education.
2. To investigate the work in physical education in the public schools of the state and to assist officials and teachers in the solution of local problems pertaining to physical education.
3. To assist school officials and teachers in the organization and conduct of institutes and physical education programs.

Candidates must meet the following requirements.

- a. Graduation from an approved high school, or its equivalent.
- b. Graduation from an approved training school, college or university, wherein a professional course of study in physical education of at least two years, or its equivalent, has been completed.
- c. At least three years' satisfactory experience as director, or assistant director, of physical education of the school system of a city or of a rural school supervisory district, or of a department of physical education in an approved state normal school covering health direction and both gymnastics and athletic activities, or an equivalent of such experience.

A candidate should also have the personal qualifications necessary to meet school officials and teachers in the capacity of an instructor, demonstrator and organizer.

The examination is open to all male American citizens who have reached their twenty-fourth but not their fortieth birthday and who meet the requirements outlined above.

The subjects of the examination are as follows:

Subjects	Relative weight
1. Written test	35

This will consist of a thesis of not to exceed 1000 words upon a topic relating to the general subject of physical education.

The topic of the thesis will be forwarded to each candidate, accompanied by an affidavit which the candidate will be required to fill out, stating the day and hour of his receipt of the topic, the time of mailing his thesis, the total time consumed in writing the thesis, and that he has written his paper without any aid whatsoever from references or consultations with others. Forty-eight hours will be allowed for the writing of the thesis, to be computed from the hour of the candidate's receipt of the topic.

2. Education, experience and fitness	65
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Those candidates who secure a rating of at least 70 per cent in the written test will

be given an oral interview by a special board of examiners appointed for the purpose by the Civil Service Commission, at which time they will be rated upon their education, experience and fitness for the position.

The oral interview will be given in the following cities: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.; New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, D. C.; Springfield, Mass, Chicago, Minneapolis.

Total 100
Candidates must secure a rating of at least 70 per cent in the oral interview in order to pass the examination.

Persons desiring to enter this examination may secure application blanks from the California State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento, California. Completed applications must be filed with the Commission on or before September 24, 1921.

A. F. OF L. COUNCIL MEETS.

With much important work before it, largely the result of the Denver convention, the American Federation of Labor executive council will begin its quarterly meeting in Atlantic City on August 22d.

Among subjects which it is expected will command the council's attention are:

Educational work, the progress being made by the special committee investigating text-books, etc.

Work done to give effect to the convention's decision in favor of a bureau of information.

Promotion of organization work throughout the country.

Consideration of convention resolutions calling for important special investigations.

Fully a half dozen important special investigations were ordered by the Denver convention. These and all business referred to the council by the convention and which the convention did not dispose of at its session in Denver will, it is expected, be considered at the coming session.

The council probably will remain in session nearly two weeks.

LOWER COSTS; MORE PROFIT.

In discussing the construction of 19 passenger ships by the United States Shipping Board, Congressman Madden, chairman of the House appropriations committee, made this interesting statement: "With the lowering of wages and the lowering of material costs, I thought and your sub-committee thought that the Government ought to save money in the construction of these ships, and we inquired as to whether or not the Government was to get the credit for any reduced cost of material or any reduction in wages. And the reply came that the Government divided that saving with the contractor. We believe this is not good business, but it is bad business. It can not be remedied during this construction period, when these contracts exist. They will be finished by April 1st."

POTATOES IN CALIFORNIA.

"Potatoes in California," issued as Circular No. 161 by the College of Agriculture of the University of California, has been reprinted and is again available for distribution. The bulletin deals with all phases of potato raising, including planting, cutting, sprouting, irrigation, and culture. It will be sent free upon application to the Dean of the College of Agriculture.

STRIKERS "MAKE FACES."

The "free and independents," in the role of strikebreakers in the printing industry in Rochester, N. Y., seem to be a timid lot. They complain that pickets "make faces" at them. Several of the strikers have been arrested for this heinous offense.

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605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

Arrow Cigarettes

20 for 15 Cents
UNION MADE

Manufactured by

**BOCH BROS.
TOBACCO CO.**

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Establishments.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

JUDICIAL USURPATION PROVEN.

Newark, New Jersey, citizens have discovered that "judicial usurpation" is a reality, and not a supposed figure of speech used by agitators.

Federal District Judge Rellstab is responsible for the awakening. He has raised car fares to 8 cents with a 2-cent transfer privilege.

The State public utility commission refused to increase rates after an exhaustive examination and hearings on the subject. The company appealed to Judge Rellstab that their property was being confiscated. The court held that this was a violation of the United States Constitution, and without hearings granted the company's request.

Judge Rellstab's decision has excited everyone but trade unionists, who ask: "What do you expect, when you fail to protest when these courts annul guarantees against workers?"

L. J. Russell, editor of the Newark Morning Ledger, in a signed statement, declares that Judge Rellstab "should be impeached and removed from office in order that the public at large may not come to feel that too many of our courts are filled with servile puppets only too ready to serve special interests."

No trade unionist ever uttered a more bitter attack on courts which are declared to "have ceased to be institutions that are impersonal and sacred in their nature."

"It is the height of ridiculous absurdity to expect people who know the source and the pedigree and the caliber of so many of our judges to have the slightest respect for them or confidence in them or their rulings and decisions when the issue involved is that of a utility corporation or a special privilege group that knows exactly what it wants and how to get it."

"Such danger as confronts our institutions today in this republic begins and ends with the arbitrary abuse of judicial power nullifying all laws in a flagrant disregard of public right in order to serve private rights and special privileges."

"Our institutions are in a thousand fold greater danger from a Bergen and a Rellstab than they are from a thousand Bill Haywoods and Emma Goldmans."

The good sense and patriotism of the people constitute an adequate antidote for the poison of the bolshevik, but there is no antidote for public respect and esteem and patriotism that is destroyed through ignorant or corrupt courts that are beyond the reach of the people.

"Let us repeat that as a choice between being in contempt of a court and a court in contempt of the public, all the danger lies in the latter alternative."

"Let us repeat that the courts constitute the greatest menace that confronts this republic and the only remedy lies in elective courts by the people as against appointive courts by politicians for corporations."

"Let us repeat that we have no law today except court-made law; that we have no liberties or rights except those resting on the whims of the prejudices and the ignorance and corruption of too many of our courts under politically appointive tenure in office."

IMPORTING DERELICTS.

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, trade unionists charge that derelict immigrants are being imported from England for the purpose of eventually attacking the powerful Australian Workers' Union. The unionists refer to a recent statement by the Sydney Sun, which gleefully stated that among these immigrants "strikes are taboo and there is no union."

Organized labor is suspicious that the scheme is to plant nurseries of non-unionists at different points in Australia.

Play fair—spend union-earned money for union-labeled products.

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WOULD OUST OFFICER.

In a petition to the adjutant general, Maurice T. Jones, president of the village of Corinth, near Troy, N. Y., demands that Colonel Ransom H. Gillet, commander of the 105th regiment, be removed from that position. Gillet is attorney for the International Paper Company, at whose mill strikes are in progress because of attempts to cut wages.

The petition charges Colonel Gillet with "using the National Guard of this State as an employment agency for a private corporation and using his subordinate officers of the regiment in uniform at Troy and Cohoes armories to employ men for private work."

Several men who were engaged to go to Corinth make affidavit that they were hired with the expressed intent to assist carpenters to build state barracks outside the village and not to work as strikebreakers. These workers swear that they were engaged by men in the military service of that state and that the officials used the Troy armory and the army trucks.

SHOW FOOD PRICES INCREASE.

With prices paid farmers down to the lowest ebb, retail prices for food in 14 principal cities of the United States have increased approximately 5½ per cent from June 15th to July 15th, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

These figures are a challenge to the propaganda of cheap-wage advocates who insist that food costs are being reduced and that wages should also be cut.

The bureau shows that during the 30-day period there was an increase of 8 per cent in Minneapolis; in Buffalo, food prices increased 7 per cent; in Indianapolis, 6 per cent; in Boston, Denver and Springfield, Ill., 5 per cent; in Baltimore and New Orleans, 2 per cent; in Philadelphia, three-tenths of 1 per cent. In Omaha there was a decrease of four-tenths of 1 per cent.

The enemies of former President Wilson are busy prejudicing future historians as to his character, acts and influence upon the events of his time. Volume upon volume is being published to discredit him with every class and people, particularly regarding his work after the signing of the armistice. One of the few reliable descriptions and analyses of this great man is contained in the volume entitled "What Really Happened at Paris," published by Colonel House and Charles Seymour. A very illuminating incident is that published regarding the territorial demands of France. It is revealed that Clemenceau demanded for France the whole left bank of the Rhine, and when Wilson rejected the idea he insisted most vehemently upon French ownership of the Sarre Basin, with its 300,000 Germans. Even this was refused by Wilson, and although he was dubbed a pro-German by Clemenceau, just as he has been branded pro-French and pro-British by others, he did not sway one iota on the question, and was the means of securing the solution now to be found in the treaty giving due regard to the claims of France, but denying it the heritage of future strife, or another Alsace-Lorraine.

All who are despairing of securing a means of mediation between the building trades unions and their employers should bear in mind that no labor agency outside the building trades has as yet been asked to seek to adjust the controversy. The Labor Council, the State Federation of Labor, the International Unions, the Building Trades Department, and the American Federation of Labor, all of them have been told not to interfere. Until the Building Trades assume a different attitude, they can blame only themselves if no negotiations are put under way to adjust the differences.

NOLAN COMING HOME.

Congressman John I. Nolan, member of the Molders' Union and a delegate to the Labor Council, accompanied by Mrs. Nolan and their daughter Corlis, will arrive in San Francisco this week from Washington.

Nolan is coming home for a much needed rest. As chairman of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, Congressman Nolan has been one of the busiest men in Washington. It is said that he has been working day and night and as a result has been ordered by his physician to take a rest.

Nolan led the opposition in Congress to the bill which would have nullified the Seamen's Act. He was successful in defeating the bill. According to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, Congressman Nolan deserves all the credit for the defeat of the proposed measure.

Nolan has also taken the lead in the House of Representatives in opposing the bill which would permit the sugar corporation to import thousands of Chinese for work on the sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, a measure which is being fought by the American Federation of Labor. The Congressman and his family expect to make a long stay in San Francisco unless he is summoned back to Washington.

JUDGE "ENDS" STRIKE.

A strike is ended when the positions of unionists are filled by strikebreakers, according to Circuit Judge Webster of Detroit.

The honorable court reasons that under these conditions there is no excuse for picketing and has therefore enjoined the members of the Typographical Union from "in any manner" interfering with the strikebreakers.

It is many years ago since the radical elements in the United States had a good word to say for Mexico. The reason for this is not far to seek. Revolutionary Mexico did not offer positions of trust and profit to foreign radicals, but reserved all such positions for the natives of the country. Their slogan was: Mexico for Mexicans. And any one who has a little more than a literary knowledge of the red genus of homo knows that any cause or country that has no positions of trust and profit to offer to radical propagandists and chevaliers of industry, will meet with little sympathy and friendship from them. The Mexican revolution did not fall for the imported leaders, and therefore that adventurous flock left Mexico to conquer other fields. Russia has absorbed a number of them, but the language has proved too great an obstacle for them, and therefore the red brigade is concentrating its forces to capture some other more accessible domains of wealth to plunder.

To succeed, we all have to please others. This applies to employer as well as to employee. It applies through all ranks of society. The worker who fails to please his boss is dropped. Unless the goods the boss produces pleases buyers, the latter go elsewhere, and he goes out of business. Unless the doctor, the dentist, the lawyer each pleases his clients, he cannot attain success. Unless the writer pleases the editor, his contributions are not accepted. Unless the publisher pleases his readers, he goes bankrupt. Unless the politician pleases his constituents, they defeat him. Unless the banker pleases those who do business with him, they take their accounts elsewhere. Unless the president of a corporation pleases the board of directors and the stockholders, he is finally ousted. And unless the husband please the wife and the wife please the husband, their marriage is not a success. Not one of us is his own master. No, not one.—Forbes Magazine.

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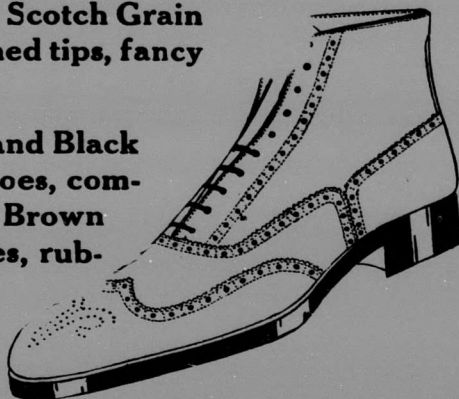
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DAN WHITE HONORED.

Daniel White, former business agent of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union of San Francisco, has been appointed a general organizer for the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

A fine of one day's pay will be imposed on every member of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 31 who fails to register in time to vote at the coming municipal election.

This action was decided upon by unanimous vote at a special meeting of the union.

VOTE AGAINST ASSESSMENT.

Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 has voted down a proposed assessment of fifty cents per member per week, the same to be used in building up an emergency fund to be used, if necessary, when the present wage scale and working agreement of the organization expires on February 1, 1922.

SALARIES INCREASED.

The salaries of executive officers and general organizers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance were materially increased at the recent convention of that body in Cleveland. The Cooks', Waiters' and Waitresses' unions of this city were represented in the convention by full delegations.

SHOP ARITHMETIC.

Considerable interest is being shown by industrial workers in the announcement of a class in Shop Arithmetic which University Extension is to offer next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Emanu-El School, 1337 Sutter street.

According to the instructor, Roy D. McCarthy, this class is the basis for education along technical lines. While the ground covered is mathematical, the course is made practical and useful by applying the work to everyday problems which are to be met with in shop and shipyard. Some of the features of this course include instruction in percentage, efficiency, calculation of wages, gear ratios and engine horsepower.

Enrollments for this course are now being received at the city office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Isaac Botman of the carpenters, Leo P. Horan of the sheet metal workers, Michael Hughes of the marine firemen, George W. McNerney of the boiler-makers, John S. Ott of the butchers, and George T. Haggemiller of the sheet metal workers.

EGG INSPECTORS.

Officers of the Labor Council are endeavoring to adjust the difference between the Egg Inspectors' Union and the packing plant owners, which has kept a number of members of the union out of employment for some time past. Strike benefits of \$25 per week are being paid each man out of employment as a result of the controversy.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' Union is said to have accepted a wage reduction of 20 per cent recently. As the wage scale and working agreement of the glass bottle blowers is negotiated by their international union for all locals affiliated, this wage reduction affects all union glass bottle blowers in the United States. Since prohibition became effective, thousands of glass bottle blowers have had to seek other employment, while many of those who remained in the industry have worked only part time.

BUTCHERS.

Journeyman Butchers Union No. 508 has negotiated a new wage scale and working agreement with the wholesale butchers. The members of this union are employed in the packing houses.

A special meeting of Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115 was held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple Wednesday night and ratified the new agreement just negotiated with the retail butchers.

Both agreements were negotiated largely through the efforts of John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, and M. S. Maxwell, secretary of Butchers' Union No. 115, and president of the California State Federation of Butchers.

The annual convention of the California State Federation of Butchers will be held in Santa Cruz the last week in September.

SHORT KICKED OUT.

For some months past there has visited the meetings of the Labor Council one William Short, formerly a preacher and representative in San Francisco during the war of the infamous People's Council, an organization which when it desired to hold a convention could not find a state that would allow it to meet within its borders. This fellow is at present editing a Bolshevik sheet known as The Rank and File, a publication which is opposed to the American Federation of Labor and everything else that is American. While the delegates were all familiar with the purposes of both Short and the sheet he edits, they were charitable enough and tolerant enough to permit him to attend the meetings. Of late, however, he has been publishing in the alleged paper all sorts of falsehoods concerning the Labor Council, its officers and delegates. So rank has he become in that campaign that the delegates to the Council finally concluded that it was not possible to longer tolerate such a creature at the meetings, and a motion was made that he be requested to leave the hall and remain away from the Council in future. The motion was quickly passed and Short was ejected and will not in future be permitted to come into the meeting hall.

DELEGATES NOMINATED.

Paul Scharrenberg and J. J. McTiernan will represent the San Francisco Labor Council at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in San Jose the first week in October.

Scharrenberg and McTiernan were nominated as delegates by the Labor Council at its last meeting. While nominations will be reopened tonight, it is anticipated that there will be no opposition to them and that they will be elected by acclamation.

Scharrenberg is secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, while McTiernan is financial secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council.

MAILERS.

Members of the Mailers' Union of Atlanta, Ga., have been locked out on two of the three Atlanta newspapers—the Constitution and the Georgian.

It is stated that the mailers were notified by the papers that the mailing rooms would be operated in future under "open shop" conditions, and a 12 per cent wage reduction made in the weekly pay envelope. As a result, union mailers on these papers have joined the army of unemployed.

The contract between the newspapers and the Mailers' Union expired several days ago and efforts to negotiate a new agreement resulted in failure.

WHY FARMERS ARE UNITING.

"When a man pays \$60 for an all-wool suit of clothes and the farmer gets less than \$2 for the wool that went into it, somewhere in between lies a deep, dark mystery," says "Maryland Farmer."

"When a farmer sells a bushel of wheat for \$1.10 and pays 15 cents for a four-ounce box of prepared wheat breakfast food, making the cost \$36 for 60 pounds, or one bushel, there is something wrong, and if farmers' marketing organizations can overcome this, then they will be rendering a distinct service to humanity."

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